

The Bloomfield Record.

Too Many Newspapers.

The following letter touching upon a long vexed subject has been received at this office:

Bloomfield, Nov. 14th, 1874.
Editor of The Record: I copy the following editorial from the last "Saturday Gazette":

"Disregarding the fact that there are a number of subscribers who have not yet paid their subscription for the present year. May we ask their prompt attention to this little matter?
Now I am not one of the 'delinquents' but I feel called on to protest against this manner of doing things. Under the circumstances it is wholly unnecessary, positively insulting to many persons in our village. I know of parties who are receiving the 'Gazette' as a gratuity, forced upon them unasked and undesired. Others who have never seen it in any shape or form, nor do I see them in other papers that I take. Will you please tell us what is the custom governing the relations between publishers and subscribers in reference to this vexatious matter? From all accounts there has been quite a muddle about it in Bloomfield, within the past year or two. In a non-subscriber, receiving a paper, as above indicated, liable for the subscription price? Some light ought to be shed on this subject."

While I am about it, I will say I am glad prosperity attends your publication, The Record. I think it would be singular if it should be otherwise. We would be a strange community if we did not give our hearty support to the home paper, that has its publication office here, and gives us the local intelligence in so complete and reliable a form. I know of no sensible reason why we ought to sustain a second local paper here where, as all that is needed, it is said that opposition is the life of trade, but when a commodity has to be crowded upon folks, and is a superfluity, I do not see the objection.

Respecting the original claims of either paper I need not say much. The first Gazette, by stopping and by really approving of the starting of The Record in its stead, settled that matter in my mind, and I have taken The Record ever since, and shall in the future. I support the latter, among other reasons, because it is exclusively a Bloomfield paper, headed by the name of the place, necessarily making it incumbent upon most a Bloomfielder to give it a cordial encouragement."

We thank our correspondent for his good opinion of The Record, and hope we shall continue to merit his favor. We trust, however, our friends will not construe it as ingratiation if we take the side of the publisher on the question governing the "relations between publishers and subscribers." Here are the established, stereotyped rulings in this matter:

"Any person who takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment."
"If a person orders his paper to be discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made."
"If the subscriber orders the paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, if he takes it out of the post office. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses."

You may think the law is all on one side, with no provision for duplicity on the part of the publisher. Newspaper men used to be unexceptionally honest—hence their proverbial poverty—the "poor printer" being the phrase. The natural inference is that when the above rules were framed, the printer who was a rogue did not exist—or was so scarce that legislation in that direction was not needed. But we begin to fear, that the race, or, rather, the calling, has deteriorated since the good old days of Faust and Franklin. The field of journalism is being cultivated by many who, never bred at the "case," and therefore totally ignorant of that tact, experience and ability which is largely the acquirement of apprenticeship, assume that egotism and superficial attainment will amply compensate for the lack of the genuine. Journalism as a sphere of usefulness is especially alluring to persons, largely endowed with self-sufficiency, fancy that the remuneration of college graduation is the passport to distinction and success, as editors, although they may have "graduated as failures" in other vocations. A man who, after having conducted a paper for twenty years, should give it up and commence preaching, teaching, or practicing law, would be considered a fit subject for the insane asylum. But the idea prevails that anybody can edit a newspaper, an opinion which, perhaps, owes its origin to the fact that so many try it, and measurably succeed in thrusting their indifferently produced papers upon the notice of the public. No wonder then are more papers than the people can afford to take, and poorer ones than sensible persons are willing to read. It is a sad commentary on the journalism of to-day that a ten-cent chronicle, or "Three months for nothing," or some other small inducement, has more influence and intrinsic value than the paper itself! As clearly indicated by the above correspondence, Bloomfield is over-bored by an excess of local newspapers. Verbal complaints have frequently reached us, similar in tone to the protest of "B." It seems to be a source of annoyance which has existed from the time the Gazette was started in opposition to The Record. It has been, from the beginning, a persistent effort to undermine the business of our paper. As for any responsibility which may be attributed to us for the beginning or perpetuation of it, we challenge the strictest investigation to show that we are in no way accountable for the vexatious which this "two newspaper" difficulty brings about.

It is well known to those who have resided in Bloomfield for two years or more that upon the discontinuance of the semi-monthly, experimental "Gazette" and upon the explicit assurance, as made in that paper, that its publisher had no intention of continuing its publication beyond a specified time, we founded The Bloomfield Record, believing that a paper ought to be kept up in this place. We were so sanguine of success as to embark capital in the enterprise to a considerable amount, for the necessary outfit of a printing establishment, knowing it to be essential to success that the paper should have an office in town, where people could find us, and where local news could be gathered, up to the hour of going to press. That we were not in error as to this manner of beginning was apparent from the first Record that was printed. Indeed, its success was so manifest that our friend Lyon, who had concluded that his Bloomfield newspaper was a failure, and had therefore stopped its publication, suddenly changed his mind when he found that

we were likely to succeed, and jealously sought to ruin our prospects by starting a new paper, but which adroitly purported to be an uninterrupted continuation of the former Gazette. By printing upon its title page, without any explanation, the words "Vol. II. No. 1," the false impression was conveyed abroad that the paper had completed a year's existence and was now beginning a second. As a matter of course, of the people of Bloomfield declined to be a party to this deception. Nor did they listen afterward to the numerous explanations and assurances that the Gazette's vaudeville article of Jan. 11th, 1873, meant anything more or less than its plain words conveyed: viz. a stoppage of the paper without the slightest intimation that it was ever to be resumed. The disfavor with which the new Gazette was then received was a sufficient protest, and its publisher should then and there have stepped down and out, so far as the newspaper business was concerned, and saved himself from any further "compromise" or "personal sacrifice." The prevalent opinion was, if there had been so much personal sacrifice expended to publish a little semi-monthly paper a few weeks, aided by a \$500 subsidy fund, that now, with no such fund, and another paper occupying the ground, it was, to say the least, strange that Mr. L. should want to sacrifice himself further.

But notwithstanding the general verdict, the publication of the Gazette has been kept up until the present time. And there seems to be no reason why it may not continue indefinitely—at least as long as chicanery, toydism, and self-sufficiency can be turned to account as capital. Its future sustenance, like its past, depends almost entirely upon those business men of Newark and New York who sustain it by their advertising patronage, obtained through misrepresentation. As an illustration, quoting from its bulletin in Rowell's Newspaper Directory, the absurd claim is made that the Gazette is "the accepted local journal of Bloomfield, Montclair, Belleville, Caldwell, Verona and Franklin, with a population of 20,000." By means of the hypothetical "circulation" founded upon such claims, and by other questionable methods, advertising at higher rates than are demanded by any of the daily and weekly papers of Essex County is secured to make up for the lack of home support. A comparison of the advertising columns of the two papers ought to convince anybody not already posted, of the fallacy of the Gazette's "accepted local journal," theory.

We have no desire to throw cold water on its "claims" in Caldwell, Belleville, or elsewhere, but so far as Bloomfield is concerned, we have deemed it a duty, in maintenance of our own rights and in defense of the public against imposture, to discuss and ventilate a subject upon which, as above stated, it does seem that "light ought to be shed."

ORANGE CITY GOVERNMENT.—The committee composed of members of the Common Council, Board of Education and citizens appointed to revise the city charter and suggest amendments, met on Monday evening. Among other amendments suggested was that of changing the time of holding the Charter election from March to November at the same time as the State and County elections are held, thus adding the expense of holding an election in March and taking a large number of men away from their work, when the business could be done as well in November as then. Mr. David Dudd spoke of the provision of the charter which allows a rebate of 20 per cent. on all taxes paid before the 20th of October and imposes a penalty of two per cent. per month on all taxes remaining unpaid after that date, and said that he thought this provision was unjust. He thought that it was discriminating in favor of the rich to allow this reduction, and that all taxes should be paid by a certain time, no rebate being allowed. Attention was called to the supplement making the gas tax a general one on the city at large, and on motion of Mr. Ferry it was resolved to recommend to the Council that this supplement be rescinded. Mr. Dudd also suggested having personal property as well as real estate for gas.

Mr. Ferry said that great fault had been found with the present license law. It was suggested that provision be made in the charter for the establishment of a Board of Excise to be composed of two members of the Common Council and the Collector of Taxes, who should have power for the sum of \$50 to grant licenses to sell beer or liquor, also that the Board should have power to license drug stores and groceries to sell liquor on payment of \$25.

Mr. Ferry thought ought to be a Board of Excise, as under the present law the lowest man in the community can come to the Collector with his license fee and the proofs that he has complied with the law, and the Collector cannot help giving him the license.

A MAN IN RUTS.—One of the saddest spectacles in the world is a human being shattered and broken down by the use of ardent spirits. But the damage may be repaired, the ruin restored to perfect soundness, by a course of that most powerful of all invigorators, Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. Beware of those "tonics" of which rum is an element. They aggravate disease and promote decay.

FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT IN AID OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY. A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The management have determined to have the drawing of the Fifth and Last Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky on the 30th day of November next. We have now that all the tickets will be sold, and that the drawing will be a full one, but whether all are sold or not, the drawing will nevertheless certainly come off on the day appointed.

Remark Advertisements.

Macknet, Wilson & Co.,

DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL.

Builders' Hardware of every description.
Stable Furniture,
Horse Blankets &c.
Garden Tools.
Lawn Mowers.
Fountains.
Iron Vases for Lawns.
Refrigerators,
Wine and Water Coolers.
Meat Safes,
Ice Cream Freezers.
Washing Machines,
Clothes Wringers.
Bar, Band and Hoop Iron.
Horse-Shoes,
Horse-nails.
Blacksmith's Tools.
Agents for Fairbanks' Scales, and the
Champion Fire Extinguisher.

MACKNET, WILSON & CO.,
706 BROAD ST., NEAR MARKET ST.
NEWARK, N. J.

BLUE STONE YARD!

THE NEAREST YARD TO BLOOMFIELD.
Between Third and Fourth Avenues, at the Paterson
& Newark R. R. Depot in Newark.

FLAGGING

of all Sizes,
Curb stones,
Sills & Lintels
Chimney Caps,
Well Stones,
Cistern Necks,
Hearths,
And everything in the Blue Stone trade, call to Order

Curb Setting & Flag Laying
A SPECIALTY.
All Stone from my own Quarries, and of Superior
quality.
ORDERS directed to No. 9 Austin St., or call at the
yard will be promptly attended to.

Amos Pierson,
9 Austin St., Newark, N. J.

INSURE IN THE HUMBOLDT (MUTUAL) INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER \$300,000.
OFFICE 753 BROAD STREET,
(Essex County National Bank Building)
NEWARK, N. J.

This Company insures against loss and damage by
fire, Dwellings, Furniture, Buildings and Merchandise,
at favorable rates, either on the MUTUAL or NON-PARTICIPATING PLAN.

OFFICERS:
ELMER F. HIGGINS, Sec'y., GEORGE BROWN, Pres't,
JAMES A. HEDDEN, Treas., E. W. MCCLARY, Vice Pres't

MARTIN R. DENNIS, Bookseller and Stationer,

739 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Sells Drafts on
ENGLAND,
IRELAND, and
SCOTLAND,
FOR ANY AMOUNT, AT THE LOWEST PRICES. ALSO
PASSAGE TICKETS.

ON CUNARD, NATIONAL, ANCHOR, WHITE STAR
AND GUION & CO'S STEAMERS.
TO AND FROM
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

M. R. DENNIS,
739 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

ARCHDEACON'S HOTEL, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

This Hotel was established in 1829, and has recently
been handsomely refitted. A first-class Restaurant con-
nected with the Hotel. Apt. 1-17

HAYES & TAYLOR,

Successors to HARGRAVES & HAYES, Glenwood Ave,
and Washington Street, Bloomfield.

PLUMBING,
GAS AND
STEAM FITTING.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Workers.
BRICK-SET AND PORTABLE

HOT AIR FURNACES,

Fire-place Heaters,
Brick-set and Portable Ranges,
Stoves, &c.

BRASS, IRON, WOOD, LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS.

GAS FIXTURES,

Chandeliers, Brackets, &c.

Hardware, Tinware, Housekeeping Goods,
&c., &c.

Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to. All
work guaranteed, and at the lowest prices possible.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

JOSEPH B. HARVEY,

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Worker,
ROOFING, LEADERS AND

TIN WARE,
Plumbing and Gas Fitting, also SHEET LEAD,
LEAD PIPE, LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS.

Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces,
Parlor, Office and Cook Stoves, Hatters' Kettles, Water
Closets, Bath Tubs, Cisterns and Well Pumps.

The Subscriber, calling attention to his Business Card
as above, and thankful for the patronage bestowed
for the past thirty-one years by the people of Bloomfield
and adjacent towns and country, solicits a continuance
of the same, trusting that a strict attention to all busi-
ness entrusted to him, will merit their favor in the fu-
ture as in the past.

JOSEPH B. HARVEY.

HALSEY, HUNTER & HALSEY

Announce the Opening of their Large and Attractive Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Embracing all the New Styles of Material, English, Worsted, Diagonal and Cassimere Coatings, made up
in the Most Fashionable Manner.

Fall and Winter Overcoats, Dress and Business Suits.

We would call Especial Attention to our

Fine Black Cloth Suits.

From the advantages we possess in purchasing these goods we are enabled to offer a Superior Article
at a very reasonable price. In

BOY'S CLOTHING

We continue to maintain the reputation for selling THE BEST and Cheapest Boy's Clothing in the City.

Call and look at our immense Stock before you buy.

HALSEY, HUNTER & HALSEY,

850 and 852 Broad St. Newark.

Four Doors South of Newark and New York R. R. Depot.

WATERMAN, No. 641 Broadway, New York.

Non-resident, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

THESE ORGAN CASES, of various styles, and have been
built by the best makers in the city of New York, and are
now on hand at the above named place, and at all other
places where the name of WATERMAN is known.

STANDARD ORGANS.

MAINTENANCE OF THE

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.

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STANDARD ORGANS.

Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey.

Between David Torrence et al., complainant, and
John Levy et al., defendants.—Pl. No. 1, for sale of mort-
gaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias, to me
directed, I shall expose for sale by public venditor, at the
Court House, in Newark, on Tuesday, the twenty-
fourth day of November next, at two o'clock P. M., all
the following described tract or parcel of land and prem-
ises situated in the township of Montclair, Essex Coun-
ty, New Jersey:

Beginning on the northwesterly side of the old road
leading to Bloomfield at the southwesterly corner of lot A
belonging to Peter Garvey; thence running along his
line north thirty-seven degrees and nine minutes east
eighty-seven feet three inches; thence still along his line
south fifty-eight degrees east one hundred and fifty feet
three and one-half inches to land formerly of T. J. and
Cockfair; thence along his line north thirty-one degrees
east eleven hundred and forty-three feet eight inches to
Charles F. Harkness's land; thence along his line north
thirty degrees and twenty-three minutes west one hun-
dred and eighty-two feet one inch to the
line of Michael Levy; thence along his line south thirty-
seven degrees and forty-four minutes west five hun-
dred and six feet nine inches; thence still along his
line south thirty-three degrees and one minute west one
hundred and eighty-two feet one inch to the place of be-
ginning.

Second tract—Beginning at the northeast corner of
land belonging to Michael Levy on the south side of
D. T. Ferry's land; thence along Michael Levy's line
north thirty-seven degrees forty-four minutes west five
hundred and six feet nine inches; thence still along his
line south thirty-three degrees and one minute west one
hundred and eighty-two feet one inch to the place of be-
ginning.

First tract—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.

Second tract—Beginning at the northeast corner of
land belonging to Michael Levy on the south side of
D. T. Ferry's land; thence along Michael Levy's line
north thirty-seven degrees forty-four minutes west five
hundred and six feet nine inches; thence still along his
line south thirty-three degrees and one minute west one
hundred and eighty-two feet one inch to the place of be-
ginning.

Third tract—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.

Fourth tract—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.

Fifth tract—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.

SIXTH TRACT—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.

SEVENTH TRACT—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.

EIGHTH TRACT—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.

NINTH TRACT—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.

TENTH TRACT—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.

Eleventh tract—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.

Twelfth tract—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.

Thirteenth tract—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.

Fourteenth tract—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.

Fifteenth tract—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.

SIXTEENTH TRACT—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.

SEVENTEENTH TRACT—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.

EIGHTEENTH TRACT—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.

NINETEENTH TRACT—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.

Twentieth tract—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.

Twenty-first tract—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.

Twenty-second tract—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.

Twenty-third tract—Beginning on the west by land conveyed to
said company by Luke Garvey, east by Charles F. Harkness's
tract, and a portion of the tract conveyed to said com-
pany, containing one acre and fifty-four hundredths
of an acre.